

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C

Vol. 42

June 16, 1941

No. 24

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
LATE CABLES	954
GRAINS -	
Spain Expected to Have Another Small Wheat Crop	955
Canadian Grain Crops About Normal	955
Algerian Grain Crops Expected to be Increased	957
South African Corn Production Increased	958
Dominican Republic Sales Tax Increased on Domestic Rice	959
Brazilian Rice Crop Damaged by Flood	959
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS -	
Indian Oilseeds Exports Affected by European War	960
COTTON - OTHER FIBERS -	
Peru's 1941 Cotton Exports Higher Than Last Year	964
United States Exports of Cotton	965
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS -	
Record Unsold Balance of Apples Available in British Columbia	966
Heavier Apple Crop, Lighter Apricot and Peach Crops Expected in Spain	973
Canadian Fruit and Vegetable Duty Valuation	975
Chilean Dry-Bean Exports Greatly Reduced	975
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS -	
Dairy Production Increasing in Exporting Countries	978
Uruguay Ends Wool Export Subsidy	984
GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS -	
Food Rationing in Belgium	985

* * * * *

- - - - -

L A T E C A B L E S

Japanese 1941 wheat crop forecast at 58,096,000 bushels, compared with 66,134,000 bushels reported for 1940, but actual harvest expected to be smaller.

- - - - -

New Zealand grain crops, particularly corn, expected to be above average as a result of favorable weather, but potatoes below average and shortage expected.

- - - - -

Final official estimate 1940-41 Egyptian cotton crop placed at 1,900,000 bales (including 35,000 bales of linters) against a second estimate of 1,923,000 bales and a final 1939-40 estimate of 1,801,000.

- - - - -

The Dominican Congress has approved a bill to become effective immediately upon publication requiring import permits for all types of edible lard. An import quota will be fixed, after considering local demand and status of domestic production of lard and vegetable oils, and the Secretary of the Treasury will each month fix a maximum quantity of lard to be imported during the following month, to be divided in equal parts among merchants requesting import permits. The law makes no provision for orders already placed or en route.

- - - - -

British Ministry of Supply advises that no increase in prices of Australian wool to United States is now under contemplation.

* * * * *

- - - - -

G R A I N S

SPAIN EXPECTED TO HAVE
ANOTHER SMALL WHEAT CROP . . .

Early unofficial estimates of the 1941 wheat crop of Spain point to a harvest very little larger than the small outturn of last year, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In normal years (1931-1935) wheat production in Spain averaged more than 160 million bushels, but since the recent civil war, the crop has not attained anything like that figure. In 1939, about 105.5 million bushels were reported, but last year, and again during much of this season, weather conditions were unfavorable, labor and fertilizer supplies were inadequate and farmers reported reluctant to grow wheat under the control imposed upon them by the Government. Furthermore, areas fought over during the war and neglected since then have gone out of cultivation, and it will require a number of years to restore their productivity.

Under the control system introduced since the civil war ended, the farmer must declare to the Government the amount of wheat produced on his land. After deducting 200 kilos (441 pounds) for each member of the farm family and a certain reserve for seed, the crop is taken over by the authorities at a fixed price. The farmer is thus not at liberty to dispose of his crop as he wishes, a situation which is particularly trying when wheat is sent to other sections of the country, leaving the growing areas short of supplies to cover requirements until the next harvest.

Bread has been rationed in Spain since August 1940, but in recent months the allowance permitted has not always been obtainable, it is reported. In addition, the quality of the bread is said to be poor, especially in some districts. To cover the domestic requirements of the present population at the pre-war level, it is estimated that about 147 million bushels of wheat will be needed. Accordingly, if the 1941 crop is no larger than unofficial forecasts indicate, there will be another deficit of considerable size in Spain during the coming season.

- - - - -

CANADIAN GRAIN CROPS
ABOUT NORMAL . . .

Prospects for all of the 1941 grain crops of Canada were about normal on May 31, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Condition figures expressed in percentages of the long-time average yield per acre were higher than last year for all crops, with the exception of winter wheat. Although winter wheat was placed at 91 percent, as

compared with 98 last year, the total wheat crop was 98 as against 92 last year. Both winter and spring rye were in better condition on May 31 this year than last, and together were placed at 91 percent. Oats and barley showed gains of 2 percent each, being placed at 94 and 93 percent, respectively.

CANADA: Condition of grain crops on May 31,
1937-1941

Crops	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Winter wheat	98	96	98	98	91
Spring wheat	85	101	94	92	98
All wheat	85	101	94	92	98
Winter rye	69	98	85	88	89
Spring rye	83	99	95	93	95
All rye	73	98	87	89	91
Oats	90	97	93	92	94
Barley	93	96	93	91	93
Mixed grain	92	99	93	92	94

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; 100 = the long-time average yield per acre.

For the first time, condition figures for wheat in the Prairie Provinces were based on actual weather developments; this new system is expected to give a more sensitive indication of changes in crop prospects from month to month. New long-time average yields were also employed this year. Based on the period 1908-1940, they replaced the 1908-1930 yields used during the past decade. It is pointed out that condition figures based on weather factors more closely approximate the final yields of the crop than the previous condition figures published, and they can be adjusted in the event of abnormal grasshopper activity or rust damage.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES: Condition of spring wheat
on May 31, 1937-1941

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Manitoba	108	114	104	106	128
Saskatchewan	75	83	87	84	92
Alberta	94	118	104	101	98

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; figures based on weather conditions.

Prospects on May 31 pointed to about average wheat yields this year in the Prairie Provinces as a whole. Because of exceptionally

favorable precipitation in Manitoba during April and May, the condition figure on May 31 was 128 percent of the long-time average yield as compared with 106 in 1940. On the other hand, a preseasonal moisture deficiency in Saskatchewan was not offset by above-normal spring rainfall, although the condition of the crop on May 31 was 92 percent as against 84 on the corresponding date last year. Spring moisture in Alberta was subnormal this season, and the condition of the crop was 98 percent of the long-time average as against 101 on May 31, 1940.

CANADA: Long-time (1908-1940) average yields per acre of the Dominion and the Prairie Provinces

Crop	All Canada	Prairie Provinces		
		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Winter wheat	24	-	-	-
Spring wheat	16	16	15	18
All wheat	16	16	15	18
Winter rye	13	15	12	12
Spring rye	12	14	12	11
All rye	13	15	12	12
Oats	31	30	29	34
Barley	24	23	22	25
Mixed grain	34	25	23	28

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

ALGERIAN GRAIN CROPS
EXPECTED TO BE INCREASED . . .

Under conditions prevailing late in April, the 1941 grain crops of Algeria gave promise of exceeding those of 1940, although the acreages sown were about the same, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The total wheat crop was unofficially forecast at about 32 million bushels, consisting of about 24 million bushels of durum and 8 million of bread wheat, as compared with a total of 27.6 million bushels in 1940. A slight decline from 1940 was indicated for bread wheat, but with favorable weather during May it was thought that both durum and bread wheat would show considerable improvement and returns would be about 10 percent larger than the April forecasts.

Barley production was forecast at 32 million bushels, an increase over the short 1940 crop of nearly 100 percent but 37 percent below the 1939 harvest. While prospects for oats indicated a larger crop than the small outturn of 1940, the crop was placed at only 8 million bushels, or below average.

- - - - -

Algeria has no surplus stocks of grain at present, it was stated, but if the current crops are as large as expected, an exportable balance of about 1.8 million bushels of bread wheat and 4.4 million bushels of durum will be available for export in 1941-42. To conserve present wheat supplies for human consumption, the milling extraction rate has been increased to 95 percent and flour may be used for bread making only.

- - - - -

SOUTH AFRICAN CORN PRODUCTION INCREASED . . .

The first official estimate of the 1940-41 corn crop of the Union of South Africa was placed at about 85 million bushels as compared with 74 million bushels produced in 1939-40. With a carry-over of about 1.8 million bushels from the latter crop, the total supply on hand at the beginning of the 1941-42 marketing year, July 1, is expected to amount to almost 87 million bushels. Domestic consumption for the year is estimated at 62.5 million bushels, which, deducted from the total supply, will leave an exportable surplus of around 14 million bushels.

The price to producers will be stabilized at 8 shillings 6 pence per bag of 200 pounds (about 47 cents per bushel), it is reported, with an additional payment of 1 shilling 6 pence per bag (8 cents per bushel) for the first 500 bags sold, all of which will give to the producer 10 shillings per bag (about 56 cents per bushel) for his first 500 bags. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, December 16, 1940.) The 1940-41 price to consumers of 10 shillings 6 pence per bag (59 cents per bushel) will be continued during 1941-42, and it is hoped that 5 shillings 9 pence per bag (about 32 cents per bushel) may be obtained for the estimated surplus for export. The difference between price to producers and that received for export corn will be borne by the Government and is expected to total during the season about £500,000 (\$1,990,000).

Exports of South African corn were considerably reduced during July-February 1940-41, the latest period for which trade returns are available. Only 6,757,000 bushels of corn and 55,200,000 pounds of meal left the country as compared with 26,607,000 bushels and 325,200,000 pounds, respectively, in the corresponding period of 1939-40. Annual exports during 1934-35 to 1938-39 averaged 16,811,000 bushels of grain and 262,600,000 pounds of meal. A large part of the corn exported from the Union of South Africa is usually taken by the United Kingdom. The British Government has already expressed its interest in the current South African surplus, it is reported, and may use part of it in the country to feed prisoners of war, which would obviate the need for shipping space.

- - - - -

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SALES TAX
INCREASED ON DOMESTIC RICE . . .

The Dominican Republic on April 22, 1941, altered the taxation on domestic rice, according to a report from Vice Consul John Z. Williams at Ciudad Trujillo. The new law placed a sales tax of \$1.00 per 100 pounds on milled rice except that hulled by primitive methods, which will pay 50 cents per 100 pounds, and rice consumed by the producer, which will be free of taxation.

This law eliminates the distinction made in the previous law between rice produced on irrigated and on nonirrigated land, and its effect is to raise the tax on nonirrigated rice from 50 cents to \$1.00 per 100 pounds. Rice grown on irrigated land and hulled by primitive methods is benefited in the new law by a reduction of the tax from \$1.00 to 50 cents per 100 pounds.

No changes are made on the rate collected on imported rice. The previous sales tax of 50 cents per 100 pounds continues. Imported rice must also pay, in addition per 100 pounds, \$1.25 import duty, 80 cents consumption tax under the 1937 law, and 24 cents internal revenue tax. The total rate paid on foreign rice has caused a considerable reduction in the volume of imports. During the decade from 1929 to 1938, imports declined from 61 million pounds to less than 15 million pounds.

Production data for recent years indicate a marked increase in the domestic crop to offset the decline in imports. The Dominican rice crop for 1938 was placed at about 5 million bushels, more than 60 percent being grown on nonirrigated land.

BRAZILIAN RICE CROP DAMAGED BY FLOOD . . .

Information just received indicates that the rice crop in Rio Grande do Sul, principal rice-exporting State of Brazil, was damaged by floods early in May. The extent of the loss has not been reported, but it is believed that it will be considerable in the valleys, as all the principal rivers in the State had overflowed.

The Rio Grande do Sul rice crop, which was late this year, but has already been harvested in some districts, was reported to be about equal to last year's production, normally about 12 million bushels. This State usually has a surplus of more than 50 percent of the crop. During the 1940-41 marketing year about three-fourths of the surplus was shipped to other parts of the country and one-fourth exported to foreign countries. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, June 9, 1941.)

* * * * *

V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D O I L S E E D S

INDIAN OILSEED EXPORTS AFFECTED BY EUROPEAN WAR . . .

Oilseeds play a vital part in Indian economy. Of the entire exports from that country in 1938, which was considered a normal year, oilseeds, vegetable oils, and oil cake represented 12 percent of the total value.

It seems safe to say that in 1940 India's trade in oilseeds was more severely affected than in other commodities. In addition to the loss of European markets there was a shortage of shipping space causing an extremely critical situation. In the early months of the war it was thought that oilseed requirements of the United Kingdom and France would be sufficient to absorb the entire Indian supply, and export restrictions were enforced. When France was eliminated as a consumer, however, stocks began to accumulate, and considerable difficulty was experienced in finding adequate storage space. In July 1940, the Export Trade Controller in Calcutta decided to consider applications for licenses for flaxseed, rapeseed, and castor beans to Spain, Portugal, and all neutral countries outside of Europe.

On August 2, 1940, exporters were notified that licenses for export of castor beans and rapeseed to Japan would be limited to quantities established on a quarterly-quota basis but that licenses might be given without limit for exports of flaxseed to Japan.

INDIA: Area and production of specified oilseeds, 1938-39 to 1940-41

Item	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
<u>AREA</u>			
Peanuts	8,506	a/ 8,410	b/ 8,516
Flaxseed	3,869	3,713	c/ 2,907
Sesame seed	4,331	4,100	b/ 3,885
Castor beans	1,198	a/ 1,005	b/ 1,002
Rape and mustard seed	5,535	5,970	c/ 3,146
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
<u>PRODUCTION</u>			
Peanuts	3,605	a/ 3,545	b/ 3,890
Flaxseed	495	523	d/
Sesame seed	444	465	b/ 450
Castor beans	124	a/ 109	b/ 113
Rape and mustard seed	1,029	1,229	d/

Compiled from official sources. a/ Revised. b/ Subject to revision.
c/ Second forecast. d/ Not yet available.

- - - - -

To offset the loss in export trade, the Indian Government made special appropriations of several thousand rupees (1 rupee equals about 30 United States cents) to investigate industrial uses of vegetable oils. The plan is to process the seeds within the country, thus making available oil and products formerly imported.

The Indian Government's final estimate for the 1940-41 peanut crop is placed at 3,890,000 short tons from 8,516,000 acres compared with 3,545,000 tons from 8,410,000 acres in 1939-40, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. That the consumption of peanuts in India is steadily increasing is evidenced by the fact that the carry-over for the 1940-41 season was about normal in spite of the decline in exports since the beginning of the European war. The low price of peanuts has created a demand by the crushing industry and placed fair quantities of peanut-oil cake on the market at low prices. Cultivators have found it profitable to purchase the oil cake for fertilizer; this is particularly true in the sugarcane-growing districts where consumption of oil cake is considerably above the average. The use of peanut oil for culinary purposes is also increasing.

The area under flaxseed in India, according to the second forecast in 1940-41, is 2,907,000 acres and for the corresponding period in the previous year, 3,026,000 acres. This represents approximately 94 percent of the total crop. In the Central Provinces and Berar, the important-growing regions, rainfall in the latter part of December proved beneficial to the crop in some districts. The average yield for the Provinces, however, is only 82.5 percent of normal as compared with 90.8 percent for the corresponding estimate a year earlier. The crop, in flower, was reported to have been adversely affected by cloudy weather and cold winds. No indication of the outturn of the present crop is available at this time.

Since the beginning of the war, and particularly after the fall of France, export demand for flaxseed has been confined principally to the requirements of the British Ministry of Food and small shipments to Australia. No reliable statistics are available concerning stocks of seed. There was a gradual downward trend of prices of both seed and oil throughout the year. The prospects for 1941 are not too bright, as the British Government appears to be buying very little flaxseed and is reported to have ample supplies on hand for current needs.

According to the second forecast for rape and mustard seed in India during 1940-41, the area is 12 percent greater than in 1939-40, or 3,146,000 and 2,815,000 acres, respectively. Weather conditions have been favorable; however, the crop has suffered slightly from fungoid disease in some sections.

Exports of seed and oil have declined as in the case of other oilseeds. It is reported that consumption of rape and mustard for

- - - - -

edible purposes is diminishing in the Bombay area because of the increased preference for peanut butter and oil. Because of their popularity for culinary purposes in the vicinity of Calcutta, however, rape and mustard seed find a large domestic market and are subject to fewer price fluctuations as a result of developments in the export trade than is the case with most other oilseeds.

Production of Indian sesame seed for 1940-41 is 450,000 short tons from 3,885,000 acres, as reported earlier in the year. This is the final estimate for the important growing districts except for the Province of Madras, which is subject to further revision. The final revisions for 1939-40 are 465,000 tons and 4,100,000 acres. In the United Provinces, the principal producing center of sesame, rainfall in October and November was below normal throughout most of the territory. Drought and strong winds later in the season also damaged the crop.

This is not an important export crop and the limited shipments are usually to Indians residing outside of the country. In South India sesame-seed oil is used extensively for cooking, as well as oil-bath purposes. It is also consumed in large quantities in other parts of India.

The Indian castor bean crop for 1940-41, amounting to 113,000 short tons, is somewhat larger than the previous year when only 109,000 tons were produced. The yield per acre of the current crop varies from 747 pounds in the United Provinces to 112 pounds in the Province of Sind.

Castor-bean exports during 1940 covered the requirements of the British Ministry of Food, and it is reported that total shipments were around 79,000 short tons. An important feature of the year's export trade was an unusual demand from the United States for Indian castor beans. This was the result of a report early in the year that the Brazilian crop would be smaller. No exports of beans to the United States were recorded during 1939.

The Department of Industries, Government of Bombay, has been conducting experiments in the dehydration of castor oil. The results are reported encouraging, and it is expected that new possibilities for the manufacture of special soaps and textile "auxiliaries" will be developed. The dehydrated Indian castor oil is said to have properties resembling tung oil.

Estimates for cottonseed are not published by the Government of India, but reliable sources place the 1940-41 production at 2,106,000 short tons compared with 1,977,000 tons in 1939-40. Exports of seed since 1938 have been negligible, and there appears to be no regular trade in cottonseed oil. Stocks of seed on hand at the end of 1940 were reported to be fairly heavy, and with the increased production of the current year, indications are that the cottonseed trade will continue to be depressed in 1941. Prices continued downward throughout 1940.

Very little information is available on consumption. It is reported, however, that substantial quantities of cottonseed are used for cattle feed. There are a few crushing mills in the Bombay area, and undoubtedly there is considerable more crushing in the interior by primitive methods. It is possible that cottonseed oil will be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine if the experiments now being made prove profitable. The Indian Government is anxious to manufacture oleomargarine, for which they believe there is a good export market. Its internal consumption could also be increased, as few people in India can afford butter.

INDIA: Exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils,
1937-1939 a/

Item	1937	1938	1939
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>OILSEEDS</u>			
Peanuts	736,234	1,008,120	674,733
Flaxseed <u>b/</u>	252,312	321,173	298,084
Mustard	2,876	2,942	2,548
Rape	44,582	23,163	13,360
Sesamum	19,499	9,113	4,687
Castor	56,135	19,325	19,687
Cotton	14,093	635	172
Copra	100	139	144
Coconut	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Total	1,125,881	1,375,610	1,013,415
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>VEGETABLE OILS</u>			
Peanuts	14,007	33,685	<u>b/</u> 33,348
Flaxseed <u>b/</u>	2,026	2,306	5,614
Mustard)))
Rape	2,915	3,314	3,326
Sesamum	2,387	2,362	1,956
Castor	16,777	10,697	<u>b/</u> 12,106
Cotton	-	-	-
Copra	-	-	-
Coconut	547	611	481
Others	1,970	1,385	3,904
Total	40,629	54,360	60,735

Compiled from official sources and figures supplied by the American consulate, Madras. a/ The Indian Government has not released the quantity of exports during 1940. b/ Revised.

C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R SPERU'S 1941 COTTON EXPORTS
HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR . . .

Exports of cotton from Peru during the first 4 months of 1941 amounted to 131,000 bales of 478 pounds net against only 81,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1930, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Movement of the 1940-41 crop was slow in 1940, but practically all of it had been sold by May 15, 1941. Stocks at ports on the same date amounted to about 73,000 bales, most of which was cotton from the 1940-41 crop. Japan has been the chief destination of Peru's cotton exports since July 1940, and accounted for 73 percent off total exports for the first 4 months of 1941.

PERU: Cotton exports by countries of destination,
January-April 1941, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	1937	1938	1939	1940	January-April	
					1940	1941
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
United Kingdom ...	187,883	175,076	164,332	102,861	51,401	5,375
German	102,917	77,777	49,979	0	0	b/ 12,209
Japan	11,929	5,524	36,686	59,935	5,932	95,776
Belgium	16,410	12,715	17,553	2,713	1,738	0
Netherlands	10,636	14,050	31,712	4,217	3,863	0
France	10,851	6,832	10,811	4,097	3,229	0
Italy	3,666	1,785	5,644	10,090	7,841	0
Chile	8,623	5,956	10,791	12,264	3,046	3,664
Colombia	c/	c/	0	7,459	203	4,710
China	c/	227	1,595	4,513	303	5,402
Others	3,161	6,694	11,153	18,242	3,496	4,161
Total	356,076	306,636	340,266	226,391	81,052	131,297

Compiled from Estadística del Comercio Especial.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Destroyed by fire on German ships in the port of Callao.

c/ If any, included in "other countries."

Late in 1940 the British Government allocated £300,000 (\$1,203,000) for the purchase of Peruvian cotton directly from growers. Due to a scarcity of desired qualities in the hands of producers, however, only £170,000 (\$684,000) of this sum had been used by the middle of April 1941. It is believed that the remainder will be applied to purchases of the new crop now entering the market.

Domestic mill consumption in 1940 was estimated at about 32,450 bales. Total stocks of cotton in Peru on April 10, 1941, amounted to 93,000 bales.

Prices of Tanguis cotton on the Peruvian Cotton Exchange averaged S/54.91 per quintal (8.33 cents per pound) during March against S/52.98 (8.04 cents) in February and S/60.16 (9.61 cents) in March 1940. Pima prices averaged S/72.60 (10.95 cents) in February 1941, against S/66.18 (10.58 cents) a year earlier.

Insect damage to the 1941-42 crop has been smaller than in recent years. A shortage of water in the Ica Valley may bring some reduction in yield in that area. The condition of the Peruvian crop as a whole was satisfactory at the end of April and is expected to about equal the 1940-41 crop of 383,000 bales. Sales of the 1941-42 crop are well ahead of last year and by May 15, amounted to about 115,000 bales or roughly 30 percent of the prospective crop. Although cotton is picked in Peru throughout most of the year, the bulk of the crop enters commercial channels between May and September.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF COTTON . . .

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual 1938-39, 1939-40, and August 1 to June 5, 1939-40 and 1940-41 a/ (Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		August 1-June 5	
	1938-39	1939-40	1939-40	1940-41
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>
United Kingdom	478	2,019	1,948	362
Continental Europe	1,792	2,478	2,430	197
Total Europe	2,270	4,497	4,378	559
Japan	905	960	888	108
Other countries	393	990	921	307
Total	3,568	6,447	6,187	974
Linters	215	0	301	20
Total, excluding linters	3,353	6,447	5,886	954

Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.
a/ Includes linters.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

RECORD UNSOLD BALANCE OF APPLES AVAILABLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA 1/ . . .

The unsold balance of apples in British Columbia as of May 17 has been estimated at 646,006 boxes compared with only 28,037 boxes for the same date in 1940, according to a report of the British Columbia Fruit Board. It consisted largely of Newtowns, Winesaps, and McIntosh, with smaller quantities of Delicious and Stayman. Marketings for the 1940-41 season show a substantial increase in shipments to other parts of Canada and a sharp decline in the volume moving into export. Shipments to canneries were below those of previous seasons. The 1940-41 apple crop has now been placed at 5,249,000 boxes or about 95 percent of the production for the previous season. The crop, however, was substantially above the average of about 4,820,000 boxes produced in the five seasons, 1931-32 to 1935-36, and reflects the rising trend in apple production in British Columbia. Exports accounted for 18 percent of the total, domestic shipments of fresh fruit 69 percent, and cannery shipments for less than 1 percent of the crop. The unsold balance represents 12 percent of the crop.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Estimated distribution of 1940-41 apple crop to May 17, 1941, with comparisons

Variety	Estimated production	Estimated shipments				Balance unsold
		Domestic	Export	Cannery	Total	
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
1940-41						
Wealthy	302	300	2	0	302	0
McIntosh	1,995	1,813	50	0	1,863	132
Jonathan	618	130	452	36	618	0
E. Sundries	37	31	6	0	37	0
Delicious	859	400	402	0	802	57
Romes	236	236	0	0	236	0
Stayman	107	98	a/	1	99	8
Winesap	302	63	27	0	90	212
Newtown	461	204	20	a/	225	236
Others	332	331	-	1	331	a/
Total	5,249	3,606	959	38	4,603	646
Total:						
1939-40	5,515	2,587	2,722	178	5,487	28
1938-39	5,567	2,562	2,873	113	5,548	19
1937-38	5,326	2,588	2,568	97	5,253	73
1936-37	4,236	2,255	1,898	83	4,236	0

Report of British Columbia Fruit Board. a/ Less than 500 boxes.

1/ Prepared by Samuel I. Katz, Junior Agricultural Economist.

Total domestic shipments of the 1940-41 harvest totaled 3,606,000 boxes, an increase of 39 percent over shipments for the corresponding period in 1939-40. Of this, about two-thirds were shipped to the three Prairie Provinces. The substantial increase in shipments to eastern Canada was due to: (a) increased business activity caused by the wartime industrial expansion; and (b) the small apple crop in this area. Production of apples in the four eastern Provinces (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick) amounted to only 1,811,600 barrels, or only 49 percent of the 1939-40 crop. This reduction was largely due to the very short crop in Nova Scotia, where production was only 900,000 barrels, or the smallest crop reported since 1926-27. The record crop in Nova Scotia in 1939-40 left the trees in a weakened condition and partly accounted for the light set in the spring of 1940. Heavy gales, which swept up the northeastern coast on September 16, 1940, further reduced the crop in the Annapolis Valley.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Distribution of domestic shipments of apples to May 17, 1941, by Provinces of destination, with comparisons

Variety	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1940-41	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Wealthy..	8	109	88	75	9	11	0	300
McIntosh.	162	452	392	314	117	359	16	1,812
Jonathan.	8	36	20	43	16	7	0	130
Delicious	53	64	75	38	113	22	35	400
Romes....	51	50	66	56	8	5	a/	236
Stayman..	11	13	21	21	8	14	10	98
Winesap..	3	3	4	2	21	5	25	63
Newtowns.	104	39	28	9	6	10	8	204
Others...	29	97	119	94	11	13	-	363
Total...	429	863	813	652	309	446	94	3,606
Total:								
1939-40	288	751	735	528	89	164	33	2,587
1938-39	287	699	628	513	157	252	25	2,562
1937-38	365	647	625	490	158	279	24	2,588
1936-37	192	605	557	428	170	276	27	2,255

Report of British Columbia Fruit Board. a/ Less than 500 boxes.

Export shipments, on the other hand, totaled only 959,435 boxes, which was only 35 percent of the volume shipped in 1939-40. The United States was the leading export outlet for the first time in the past 20 years, taking 653,162 boxes or 68 percent of the total. Shipments to the United States consisted largely of Jonathans, with some Delicious and McIntosh included in the total. Exports to South America, consisting almost entirely of Delicious, were considerably above those in previous years. An important contributing factor to this expansion was the fact that the Canadian exchange depreciated to the point where the Canadian dollar was at a discount of about 10 percent in terms of the American

dollar, and this gave Canadian shippers an advantage over American exporters in South American markets. The reduction in total exports was due to the very sharp curtailment in shipments to the United Kingdom, which normally took around 2 million boxes annually.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Exports of apples by varieties and countries
to May 17, 1941, with comparisons

Variety	United Kingdom	South Africa	South America	United States	Other countries	Total	Exports by	
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Atlantic ports	Pacific ports
1940-41								
Wealthy....	0	0	0	750	710	1,460	710	0
McIntosh...	0	10,925	14	31,626	7,972	50,537	18,390	521
Jonathan...	0	17,365	0	432,151	2,468	451,984	12,893	6,940
E. Sundries	0	0	0	5,771	5	5,776	0	5
Spitzenberg	0	0	0	0	358	358	66	292
Delicious...	0	750	195,797	182,864	22,800	402,211	152,933	66,414
Stayman....	0	0	0	0	32	32	30	2
Winesap....	0	1,150	0	0	26,132	27,282	8,714	18,568
Newtown....	657	1,885	0	0	17,253	19,795	4,971	14,824
Total.....	657	32,075	195,811	653,162	77,730	959,435	198,707	107,566
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total:	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
1939-40...	2,350	43	134	125	0	2,722	1,168	1,429
1938-39...	2,433	64	100	46	0	2,873	1,553	1,273
1937-38...	2,355	47	26	2	0	2,568	1,289	1,280
1936-37...	1,726	46	46	18	0	1,898	975	922

Report of British Columbia Fruit Board.

Exports of British Columbia apples to the United States, as reported by the British Columbia Fruit Board, amounted to 653,162 boxes in the 1940-41 season. This compares with United States imports of 568,041 bushels (of 50 pounds) as reported in official United States import statistics. In terms of boxes, imports from Canada, according to data gathered by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, amounted to around 657,852 boxes. The difference between the Canadian export and United States import data in terms of boxes is due mainly to the fact that the United States import figure includes a small volume of fruit shipped from Ontario in addition to exports reported from British Columbia.

At the beginning of the 1940-41 apple-marketing season, considerable uncertainty prevailed in the Canadian apple industry. The total crop was substantially below that of the previous year, but prospects for exports, which usually account for around half of the crop, were unfavorable. The major marketing problem was in British Columbia where, in contrast to Nova Scotia and central Canada, the crop was about normal. By August it was apparent that British purchases would be less than those in the previous year, trade sources estimating a movement of around 2 million boxes. The

British Ministry of Food indicated that the volume of proposed British purchases of apples would be announced by the end of August 1940. Nevertheless, August and then September passed without word from the British Government as to when the issuance of import permits would begin. In September, the Canadian Government entered into an agreement with the British Columbia Fruit Board to purchase up to 1,750,000 boxes of apples of specified grades and varieties, with prices ranging from \$1.12 a box for extra-fancy Delicious to 73 cents a box for "c"-grade Staymans.

UNITED STATES: Imports of apples from Canada by months,
average 1931-32 to 1935-36, annual 1938-39 to 1940-41

Month	Average 1931-32 to 1935-36	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
July	1	0	0	0
August	101	3,008	2	2,115
September	431	3,508	3,098	17,810
October	477	1,479	647	294,954
November	149	8,918	10,512	116,748
December	70	9,098	10,809	68,731
January	134	7,866	22,596	55,510
February	58	5,607	19,919	12,173
March	130	7,260	26,541	0
April	523	0	11,604	-
May	237	1	0	-
June	1	0	1,240	-
Total	2,312	46,745	106,968	568,041

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Bushels of 50 pounds.

By October the possibility of exporting Canadian apples to Great Britain was waning and it had become apparent that, at best, the volume moving to England would be very limited. Furthermore, Canadian sales to United States markets were increasing in volume. In view of this, the United States Department of Agriculture sent a representative into British Columbia to investigate the situation, particularly as to the volume available for export and prospective exports to this country. It was found that British Columbia had between 2 and 3 million boxes of apples of varieties, grades, and sizes that would be acceptable to American markets. In view of this information and the active shipments during October of British Columbia Jonathans into this country, two representatives were sent by the American Department of Agriculture to Ottawa. Out of discussions with Canadian officials came an understanding that Canadian exports to the United States for the season would not exceed a maximum of around 650,000 boxes. This arrangement has been respected by Canadian shippers within limits satisfactory to the United States.

Several factors contributed to the abnormally heavy export of British Columbia apples to this country. In the first place, the West Coast Jonathan crop ran heavily to large-size fruit, while British Columbia had a large supply of preferred sizes, a fact that served to stimulate the interest of the American trade, particularly the Midwestern markets, in British Columbia supplies. According to trade information, the satisfactory outturn of early shipments from British Columbia stimulated increased interest. A second factor was the fact that, because of the discount of the Canadian dollar in terms of the American dollar, Canadian exporters received a premium which was almost equal to the American duty. Finally, the fact that Great Britain did not take its normal supply of Jonathans accounted for the accumulation of surplus supplies in British Columbia.

The bulk of Canadian shipments to this country consisted of Jonathans, which went largely to the important Jonathan-consuming markets in the Middle West. The bulk of auction sales were at Chicago. In view of the absence of certain essential statistical and marketing information, it is impossible to measure precisely the effect of British Columbia imports on apple prices in this country. The total volume of imports from Canada amounted to only one-half of 1 percent of the total United States commercial crop. The bulk of imports, consisting largely of Jonathans, was concentrated largely on the Chicago and certain midwestern markets. They represented an appreciable percentage of total Jonathan offerings on the Chicago auction during the season. On the other hand, liberal supplies of low-priced citrus at Chicago during part of the period when Canadian arrivals were heaviest had an important bearing on the demand for apples. The abnormal distribution of sizes in the northwest Jonathan crop is an additional factor contributing to difficulty in marketing the 1940 Jonathan crop.

Analysis of Chicago auction returns on British Columbia and Washington Jonathans indicate that from the end of September to the end of the year the weighted weekly average prices for British Columbia apples for this period were generally above those for Washington apples. This was due in considerable extent to the fact that British Columbia offerings were largely in the 138-to-216 size range, while Washington offerings included a considerable volume of large-sized fruit, 125's and larger, which are generally discounted. Another fact apparent from an analysis of weekly Chicago auction returns is that British Columbia Jonathans outsold those from Washington of a comparable grade and size in a number of instances. The extent to which this took place is indicated in the tables on pages 971 and 972, which compare auction prices by weeks. On the basis of this information, it appears that reports current in the trade to the effect that British Columbia apples were underselling those from Washington did not correspond to auction market values ruling during the season.

APPLES: Comparison of weekly prices of extra fancy Washington and British Columbia Jonathans on Chicago auction by sizes, 1940

Week ended	Average:	Size						
	a/	125	138	150	163	175	200	216
September 27	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars
Washington	1.70	1.71	1.94	1.98	1.95	1.76	1.56	1.49
British Columbia	1.82	-	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.80	-	-
October 4								
Washington	1.76	1.66	1.84	1.87	1.84	1.71	1.56	1.55
British Columbia	1.71	1.65	1.76	1.78	1.75	1.66	1.56	1.48
October 11								
Washington	1.45	1.48	1.57	1.62	1.60	1.48	1.45	1.30
British Columbia	1.55	-	1.58	1.62	1.61	1.50	1.40	1.34
October 18								
Washington	1.35	1.30	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.30	1.22	1.12
British Columbia	1.56	-	1.59	1.65	1.63	1.48	1.36	1.27
October 25								
Washington	1.38	1.30	1.52	1.55	1.52	1.38	1.24	1.12
British Columbia	1.51	-	1.58	1.61	1.58	1.46	1.30	1.18
November 1								
Washington	1.31	1.20	1.32	1.37	1.40	1.28	1.28	1.20
British Columbia	1.57	-	1.62	1.70	1.65	1.46	1.32	1.23
November 8								
Washington	1.58	1.77	1.67	1.58	1.55	1.30	1.25	1.20
British Columbia	1.63	1.70	1.72	1.73	1.65	1.50	1.38	1.28
November 15								
Washington	1.47	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40	1.30
British Columbia	1.76	-	1.70	1.90	1.85	1.68	1.49	1.40
November 22								
Washington	1.83	1.74	1.89	1.92	1.88	1.67	1.57	1.50
British Columbia	1.85	-	1.95	1.95	1.91	1.66	1.54	1.44
November 29								
Washington	1.53	1.44	1.65	1.68	1.66	1.48	1.29	1.27
British Columbia	1.65	1.48	1.76	1.81	1.73	1.58	1.49	1.39
December 6								
Washington	1.68	1.56	1.78	1.83	1.78	1.48	1.33	1.30
British Columbia	1.62	-	1.79	1.82	1.66	1.56	1.42	1.32
December 13								
Washington	1.43	1.35	1.56	1.66	1.62	1.32	1.27	1.50
British Columbia	1.74	-	1.83	1.85	1.78	1.57	1.43	1.36
December 20								
Washington	1.60	1.40	1.62	1.71	1.67	1.40	1.20	1.00
British Columbia	1.51	-	1.58	1.63	1.58	1.36	1.28	1.20
December 27								
Washington	1.47	1.42	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.52	1.42	1.32
British Columbia	1.64	-	1.88	1.84	1.76	1.47	1.38	1.32

Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter. a/ Weighted, all sizes.

APPLES: Comparison of weekly prices of fancy Washington and
British Columbia Jonathans on Chicago auction by sizes, 1940

Week ended	Average:		Size						
	: a/	: 125	: 138	: 150	: 163	: 175	: 200	: 216	
	: Dol-	: Dol-	: Dol-	: Dol-	: Dol-	: Dol-	: Dol-	: Dol-	
	: lars	: lars	: lars	: lars	: lars	: lars	: lars	: lars	
<u>September 27</u>									
Washington	1.51	1.51	1.61	1.64	1.60	1.52	1.40	1.35	
British Columbia	1.66	-	1.65	1.70	1.70	1.65	-	-	
<u>October 4</u>									
Washington	1.39	1.40	1.48	1.54	1.51	1.68	1.42	1.45	
British Columbia	1.51	-	1.53	1.56	1.56	1.48	1.42	1.36	
<u>October 11</u>									
Washington	1.29	1.27	1.36	1.38	1.37	1.35	1.26	1.20	
British Columbia	1.38	-	1.38	1.42	1.41	1.34	1.26	1.20	
<u>October 18</u>									
Washington	1.15	1.13	1.21	1.27	1.24	1.16	1.07	1.03	
British Columbia	1.33	-	1.36	1.39	1.36	1.28	1.18	1.14	
<u>October 25</u>									
Washington	1.11	1.13	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.10	1.08	1.00	
British Columbia	1.32	-	1.37	1.39	1.38	1.26	1.16	1.05	
<u>November 1</u>									
Washington	0.99	1.03	1.07	1.15	1.17	1.12	1.02	1.02	
British Columbia	1.40	-	1.48	1.47	1.43	1.27	1.16	1.12	
<u>November 8</u>									
Washington	1.31	1.34	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.25	1.20	1.15	
British Columbia	1.44	-	1.53	1.53	1.51	1.37	1.25	1.15	
<u>November 15</u>									
Washington	1.37	1.46	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.35	1.28	1.17	
British Columbia	1.52	-	1.63	1.65	1.59	1.47	1.37	1.29	
<u>November 22</u>									
Washington	1.53	1.53	1.61	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.38	1.28	
British Columbia	1.57	-	1.65	1.66	1.61	1.49	1.39	1.34	
<u>November 29</u>									
Washington	1.19	1.21	1.28	1.29	1.26	1.22	1.22	1.15	
British Columbia	1.43	-	1.53	1.55	1.51	1.40	1.34	1.28	
<u>December 6</u>									
Washington	1.35	1.28	1.41	1.44	1.39	1.27	1.12	1.08	
British Columbia	1.33	-	1.41	1.44	1.41	1.30	1.23	1.19	
<u>December 13</u>									
Washington	1.16	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.21	1.14	1.16	1.02	
British Columbia	1.30	-	1.40	1.44	1.41	1.28	1.21	1.45	
<u>December 20</u>									
Washington	1.19	1.13	1.20	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.12	0.95	
British Columbia	1.28	-	1.37	1.39	1.31	1.23	1.17	1.08	
<u>December 27</u>									
Washington	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.15	1.20	1.00	0.88	
British Columbia	1.25	-	1.45	1.40	1.32	1.20	1.08	1.02	

Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter. a/ Weighted, all sizes.

HEAVIER APPLE CROP
LIGHTER APRICOT AND PEACH CROPS
EXPECTED IN SPAIN

Early reports indicate that the 1941 deciduous-fruit crops in Spain are expected to be about normal, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The apple crop is estimated to be heavier than that of last year, while apricots and peaches are expected to be in shorter supply. Fruit prices generally are expected to be better than the low returns received last season, and growers are reported to be giving the trees more care this year. A number of difficulties have been confronting fruit growers. The destruction caused by the war in Spain (1936-1939) has, of course, not yet been repaired, and conditions in the fruit industry, which were disorganized by the hostilities, have not yet returned to normal. Supplies of fertilizers are inadequate and a shortage of insecticides exists, although the extensive use of sprays is not practiced by Spanish deciduous-fruit growers. Should serious insect infestation develop, the crops, especially in certain sections, might be substantially reduced. Transportation difficulties have been seriously interfering with the exportation of various fruits.

SPAIN: Production of specified deciduous fruits,
averages 1928-1930, 1931-1935, annual 1940-1941

Fruit	Averages		1940 <u>a/</u>	1941 <u>a/</u>
	1928-1930	1931-1935		
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Apples.....	5,555	5,315	5,500	6,900
Pears.....	3,156	3,255	3,300	3,300
Peaches.....	2,614	3,014	3,100	2,300
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Apricots.....	101,382	86,970	87,000	77,200
Plums.....	46,738	52,381	55,100	55,100
Cherries.....	44,492	41,640	44,100	44,100

American consulate general, Barcelona. Apples and peaches, bushels of 48 pounds; pears, bushels of 50 pounds.
a/ Preliminary.

The 1941 Spanish apple crop is forecast at around 6,900,000 bushels, or about 25 percent above that of the previous year and nearly 30 percent larger than the 1931-1935 average production. Although apples are produced throughout Spain, production is concentrated to a considerable extent in

- - - - -

certain northern and eastern producing sections. Cider apples are grown largely in the north of Spain, especially in Galicia, Asturias, and Vizcaya.

According to official statistics covering the year 1935, Spain had a total of 3,583,515 trees, of which nearly 10 percent were located in the Province of Vizcaya, 6 percent in Alicante, and just under 6 percent in Barcelona. An estimate for 1940 places the total number of trees at only slightly less than in 1935.

The preliminary estimate of the 1941 pear crop placed production at 3,300,000 bushels, or about the same as that of the previous year and about 2 percent above the average 1931-1935 yield. Total pear trees in 1935 were estimated at 2,501,201, of which almost 9 percent were in the Province of Zaragoza and 7 percent in the Province of Barcelona.

The peach crop, estimated at 2,300,000 bushels, is about 25 percent below the 1940 production and 24 percent less than the average crop for the 1931-1935 period. The Province of Barcelona is the principal producing section, having 42 percent of the total trees in 1935, followed in order by the Provinces of Murcia, Tarragona, and Huesca. It is estimated that about 75 percent of the crop consists of early-white and the remaining 25 percent of late yellow varieties of peaches.

A short apricot crop is also in prospect. The 1941 production is estimated at around 77,200 short tons, or 13 percent below the harvest of the previous year and 11 percent less than the 1931-1935 average. Compared with the 1928-1930 average, the decline is nearly 25 percent. Apricots are produced largely in the Provinces of Murcia, the Balearic Islands, and Valencia.

Production of both plums and cherries will be about the same as the 1940 crops, or about 55,100 and 44,100 short tons, respectively. The Provinces of Barcelona, Zaragoza, and Burgos reported the largest number of plum trees in 1935, while Burgos, Oviedo, and Barcelona were the leading cherry-producing Provinces.

Spain is a relatively minor deciduous-fruit exporter (with the exception of fresh grapes) and only limited quantities of these fruits have been shipped out of the country in the past. The bulk of exports in the fresh state normally went to the United Kingdom, while the fruit pulp was shipped to Germany for the processing and preserving industry. The bulk of exports moves out between June and September. The export outlook for the coming season is rather uncertain. Food supplies in Spain at present are so short that it would appear likely that the 1941 crops will be consumed largely within the country, either fresh or in the making of cider or preserves. Domestic prices are expected to be substantially above those of last year. Transportation difficulties and Government controls over exports are also likely to hinder any appreciable export movement.

SPAIN: Exports of specified deciduous fruits,
calendar year 1935 and April-December 1939

Fruit	1935	April-Dec. 1939	Fruit	1935	April-Dec. 1939
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Apples	4	0	Apricots.....	4	2
Peaches.....	11	0	Plums.....	4	1
			Other fresh..	1	1
			Fruit pulp...	29	18

American consulate general, Barcelona.

CANADIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE
DUTY VALUATION

CANADA: Record of seasonal advanced valuation for calculating duty
on imports of fruits and vegetables, 1941

Commodity	Advanced valuation	Date established	Date cancelled	Region affected
	Cents per pound			
Strawberries	1.6	May 9		Western Canada
Beets	1.0	May 15		Ontario-Quebec
Cabbage	0.8	May 15		Ontario-Quebec

Compiled from reports of the Department of National Revenue, Canada.

CHILEAN DRY-BEAN EXPORTS
GREATLY REDUCED . . .

The loss of European export markets now under blockade and a shortage of cargo space for shipments to the United Kingdom are expected to create a dry-bean surplus problem in Chile, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In recent years, about 30 percent of the annual production has been exported, principally to European countries. The loss of export markets on the Continent of Europe in 1940 was more than offset by increased shipments to the United Kingdom. European markets accounted for 71 percent of total exports in 1939 and 72 percent in 1940.

British purchases are expected to be smaller because of a shortage of shipping facilities. Switzerland and Spain have shown an interest in Chilean beans, but quantities purchased will depend upon navicerts issued by British blockade authorities. Cuba, the Caribbean area, and to a lesser extent, Canada, are expected to take a major portion of the red kidney and red Mexican beans. Exports of other colored varieties are permitted only after domestic requirements are assured.

CHILE: Dry-bean exports by varieties, 1935 to 1940
(In bags of 100 pounds)

Varieties	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Leading destinations in 1938 and 1939
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	
Arroz.....	240	102	333	421	306	296	Germany, France, Belgium
Red kidneys	239	215	155	239	116	84	Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica
Cristales..	99	139	205	130	93	183	Germany, Cuba, Netherlands
Red Mexican	58	42	27	26	13	9	Cuba, Mexico, Costa Rica
Pallares...	32	15	18	9	9	10	Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia
Others a/..	157	43	18	28	65	181	Germany, France, Belgium
Total....	825	556	756	853	502	763	Germany, France, Cuba

Compiled from Estadística Chilena except 1939 and 1940 from Resumen de Exportaciones.

a/ Mostly unclassified white beans (blancos); 1940 figure includes 80,000 bags of cranberry and bayos (red) beans, destined mainly for France.

The 1940-41 crop of dry beans in Chile is believed to be about normal (around 1,700,000 bags of 100 pounds) despite excessive rains in central Chile, the principal producing region, during April and early May. The bulk of the beans are usually harvested between February and May. Trade sources estimate the 1940-41 production of the principal export varieties as follows: arroz (pea beans) 463,000 bags; cristales (marrow) 143,000 bags, red kidneys 77,000 bags, and red Mexicans 11,000 bags. In former years, production of these varieties represented 25 to 30 percent of the total crop.

CHILE: Dry-bean acreage, production, and exports,
1934-35 to 1939-40

Year	Acreage	Production a/	Exports a/ b/
	1,000 acres	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
1934-35.....	241	1,824	825
1935-36.....	182	1,531	556
1936-37.....	236	1,361	756
1937-38.....	217	1,733	853
1938-39.....	197	1,573	502
1939-40.....	237	2,024	763

Compiled from Estadística Chilena except 1939 and 1940 exports from Resumen de Exportaciones.

a/ Bags of 100 pounds. b/ Calendar years 1935 to 1940.

Practically all of the exports of white beans (arroz, cristales, milagros, taquitos, and blancos) are normally destined for European markets, while red kidneys and red Mexicans comprise the bulk of shipments to Western Hemisphere countries, mainly Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and the United States. Colored varieties, especially frutillos and araucanos (both cranberry beans) are favored in the domestic markets. Exports of

these two varieties and bayos (red) are subject to license. Exports of burritos (gray) and coscorrones (native Chilean beans) are prohibited.

CHILE: Dry-bean exports by countries of destination,
1937 to 1940 and January-February 1941
(In bags of 100 pounds)

Country	1937	1938	1939	1940	Jan.-Feb. 1941
	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>
Germany.....	91,114	152,401	245,247	-	25,752
France.....	1,471	180,912	58,765	126,376	-
Belgium.....	53,474	42,007	11,571	4,616	-
United Kingdom.....	45,914	59,547	14,392	410,937	66,841
Netherlands.....	114	5,404	4,432	11,960	-
Other Europe.....	36	17,950	26,848	16,642	-
Total Europe.....	192,123	453,221	361,255	570,531	94,593
Cuba.....	225,294	259,562	34,160	58,182	5,179
Mexico.....	-	-	38,250	-	-
Jamaica.....	9,747	21,153	19,177	5,247	-
United States.....	278,561	15,800	7,199	19,193	5,571
Argentina.....	14,186	25,246	11,047	14,850	862
Panama.....	8,548	10,446	9,090	6,841	1,149
British Honduras.....	4,828	6,549	6,558	3,250	-
Other Western Hemisphere.....	20,868	53,404	19,681	11,428	1,590
Total Western Hemisphere....	562,032	592,200	145,162	118,991	14,350
Other countries.....	1,547	2,204	154	-	-
Total all countries.....	755,702	852,625	506,571	689,522	108,943

Compiled from Estadística Chilena, 1937 to 1939. Figures for 1940 and 1941 taken by the consul from Resumen Mensual de Exportación.

Production of white beans, apparently was increased this year in anticipation of continued heavy shipments to the United Kingdom. The estimated current crop of pea beans exceeds 1940 exports of 296,000 bags by about 56 percent. Increased production and reduced export outlets for this variety have caused a decline in price from about 190 pesos per 100 kilos (\$4.45 per 100 pounds) delivered at port, in the middle of April 1940, to about 155 pesos (\$3.63) a year later. On the other hand, prices of red kidney beans, the principal variety exported to Western Hemisphere markets, showed a rise from 170 to 315 pesos (\$3.98 to \$7.38) during the same period. Little change was noted in prices of domestic varieties ranging from 105 to 115 pesos (\$2.46 to \$2.69) for araucanos on the dates mentioned above and from 115 to 150 pesos (\$2.69 to \$3.51) for frutillos.

* * * * *

L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

DAIRY PRODUCTION INCREASING IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES 1/ . . .

The dairy situation in important or potentially important non-European exporting countries is of particular significance this spring in view of recent war developments. Reports received indicate that current production is expanding in six exporting countries. One of the most important features is the plan of the United States Government to encourage expansion of the industry, with the purpose of increasing production and exports of cheese and processed-milk products.

Dairy production and exports to the United Kingdom have always been of major importance in Australia and New Zealand, but are of even more importance under war conditions. Owing to the fact that dairy products from those countries are granted priority in the allotment of shipping space, exports have continued at a fairly normal rate so far, and there has been no undue accumulation of stocks, although plans are being made to store supplies under emergency conditions. The Union of South Africa has not been an important exporter of dairy products heretofore, but production and exports of butter increased substantially in 1939-40. Cheese production also increased, but exports were smaller than in 1938-39. In Canada, prospects are for greatly increased cheese production in the last three quarters of this year in order to make up for the decrease during the first quarter.

BUTTER: Production in specified non-European countries,
1936-1940

Country	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States.....	2,152	2,132	2,286	2,248	2,294
Creamery only.....	1,629	1,624	1,786	1,762	1,808
Canada.....	360	355	372	371	-
Creamery only.....	251	247	267	268	264
Argentina.....	70	68	66	76	-
Creamery only.....	70	67	64	75	82
Brazil.....	46	51	60	-	-
Australia <u>a/</u>	434	394	430	456	476
Creamery only <u>a/</u>	411	372	410	436	456
New Zealand <u>b/</u> - Creamery.....	372	393	365	326	348
Union of South Africa <u>a/</u>	47	43	43	-	-
Creamery only.....	32	30	30	-	44

Official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, and League of Nations Yearbooks. a/ Year ended June 30. b/ Year ended March 31.

1/ Prepared by Esther H. Johnson, Junior Agricultural Economist.

CHEESE: Production in specified non-European countries,
1936-1940

Country	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States <u>a/</u>	643:	649:	725:	703:	770
Canada	120:	132:	125:	126:	143
Factory	119:	131:	124:	125:	142
Argentina <u>a/</u>	72:	24:	94:	113:	117
Brazil <u>a/</u>	60:	57:	59:	- :	-
Uruguay	- :	11:	- :	- :	-
Australia <u>b/</u>	39:	45:	57:	66:	71
Factory	38:	44:	56:	65:	70
New Zealand <u>c/</u>	198:	205:	198:	191:	216
Union of South Africa <u>a/ d/</u>	11:	11:	12:	- :	14

Compiled from official sources, International Institute of Agriculture,
and League of Nations Yearbook. a/ Factory. b/ Year ended June 30.
c/ Year ended March 3. d/ Year ended March 31..

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Current indications of production so far
this year or season, with comparison

Country	Period	1940 (1939-40)	1941 (1940-41)	Percentage increase + of decrease - last year
		Million pounds	Million pounds	
<u>Butter</u>				
United States.....	Jan.-Apr.:	548 :	580 :	+5.9
Canada	Jan.-Apr.:	47 :	53 :	+13.4
Argentina	Jan.-Mar.:	25 :	29 :	+16.0
Australia	July-Jan.:	299 :	254 :	-15.0
New Zealand.....	Aug.-Apr.:	<u>a/</u> 280 :	<u>a/</u> 295 :	+5.4
Union of South Africa	July-Jan.:	<u>b/</u> 4 :	<u>b/</u> 3 :	-25.0
<u>Cheese</u>				
United States	Jan.-Apr.:	211 :	232 :	+10.0
Canada	Jan.-Apr.:	11 :	7 :	-36.7
Argentina	Jan.-Feb.:	21 :	26 :	+23.8
Australia	July-Jan.:	51 :	42 :	-17.6
New Zealand	Aug.-Apr.:	<u>a/</u> 190 :	<u>a/</u> 239 :	+26.0
Union of South Africa	July-Jan.:	<u>b/</u> 2 :	<u>b/</u> 1 :	-50.0
<u>Condensed milk</u>				
United States	Jan.-Apr.:	<u>c/</u> 13 :	<u>c/</u> 32 :	+152.4
Canada	Jan.-Mar.:	1 :	3 :	+126.4
<u>Evaporated milk</u>				
United States	Jan.-Apr.:	<u>c/</u> 759 :	<u>c/</u> 800 :	+5.4
Canada	Jan.-Mar.:	22 :	29 :	+29.7

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Gradings for export. b/ Exports. c/ Case goods only.

**CREAMERY BUTTER AND FACTORY CHEESE: Stocks in specified countries,
at latest date shown**

Item	Month of estimate	1940	1941
		<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
<u>Creamery butter</u>			
Canada	May 1	10,527	9,984
Argentina	March 31	10,370	a/ 7,113
Australia	-	b/	b/
New Zealand	March 31	c/ 72,881	c/ 68,958
<u>Factory cheese</u>			
Canada	May 1	14,067	15,299
Argentina	February 28	46,936	44,180
Australia	-	b/	b/
New Zealand	March 31	c/ 50,855	c/ 35,811

Compiled from official sources. a/ Available for distribution 4,098,000 pounds, sold for export 3,014,000 pounds. b/ Not available. c/ In New Zealand and afloat.

United States

Pasture prospects in mid-May appeared to be favorable for milk production in most of the central and western areas, but were less favorable at that time in important eastern and northeastern areas extending westward over most of Ohio and the Ohio Valley, according to reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Milk production in the first 4 months of the year totaled 36 billion pounds, an increase of 5 percent above the same period in 1940. On May 1, milk production per cow was 7 percent above 1940. The number of cows and heifers of 2 years and over kept for milk on January 1, 1941, was 25,912,000, an increase of 2 percent above 1940.

In connection with increased export needs, especially of cheese and evaporated and dried milk, under the Lend-Lease Act, the United States Department of Agriculture has advised that milk production be expanded by 6 to 8 percent. The Department believes that the desired increase in total milk production can be obtained by more intensive feeding and less culling of cows so that the usual drop in production that follows the spring flush season, may be avoided. A somewhat larger proportion of the milk than usual should be diverted to cheese and evaporated-milk production in the dairy sections of New York State, and in the middle and far western States, which have access to milk-evaporating and cheese-making plants. Butter production in the first 4 months of 1941 increased 6 percent above the same period of 1940, and cheese production 10 percent, while the production of condensed milk increased 152 percent and evaporated milk 5 percent (canned goods only).

Exports of dairy products from the United States are rapidly expanding. This country was a net importer of butter for several years

prior to 1939, but in 1939 exported slightly more than was imported. Exports were very small, however, in relation to domestic production. Imports of cheese into this country averaged 9 percent of consumption in the 10-year period 1930-1939. In 1940, however, imports fell over 45 percent on account of the cutting off of European sources of supply, and production increased 9 percent. Evaporated-milk exports (case goods, unskimmed) increased over 300 percent in 1940 to 119 million pounds, and condensed-milk exports increased 21 percent to 27 million pounds. A still further increase is noted in the first quarter of 1941 when exports of evaporated milk increased 164 percent, and those of condensed milk also were much greater. Asiatic countries, especially the Netherlands Indies, British Malaya, and the Philippine Islands, were the chief destination for processed milk in the early months of 1941. Butter exports during this period totaled 655,000 pounds or 4 percent less than in the same period of 1940, while cheese exports increased to 225,000 pounds or 61 percent more.

Canada

Better feeding of dairy cows is being urged in order that Canada may meet the needs of the United Kingdom for cheese and evaporated milk, as well as supply Canadian requirements of dairy products. An order in Council, PC 3197 of May 17, enlarges the powers of the Dairy Products Board to enable it to regulate the export of dairy products and to require that a dairy product (presumably milk) be delivered for manufacture into a particular product and not otherwise. Thus, if supplies of cheese for Britain run too low the Board could divert milk from Canadian ice-cream factories to cheese factories or perhaps curtail butter production.

Although Canada is under contract to sell more cheese to the United Kingdom at a higher price in the year that began April 1 than in the first war year, production in the first 4 months of 1941 was 37 percent smaller than a year earlier. Many cheese factories close during the winter months, and it is expected that there will be a large seasonal increase in production in the second quarter of 1941. Heavy production does not normally begin until May. Some of the reasons for the decline so far this year are the fact that the differential in butter and cheese prices on a butterfat basis was 5.87 cents (5.34 American cents) in favor of butter, whereas a year ago it was 13.25 cents (12.05 cents) in favor of cheese. Then, too, the increase in the British price of cheese only came into effect April 1. ^{1/} Another reason for the decrease may be the fact that the feed situation in Ontario was fairly acute before arrangements were made by the Government to transport substantial quantities of feed grains from the head of the Great Lakes. Eastern Ontario is chiefly equipped for cheese production, and 70 percent of the total output of Canada is produced there.

^{1/} See Foreign Crops and Markets, December 2, 1940, for new Canadian-British cheese agreement.

Butter production increased 13 percent in the first 4 months of 1941 above the same period last year. The order fixing maximum butter prices was revoked May 1, and minimum prices were fixed by the Order in Council of May 13. The new order had the immediate effect of raising prices slightly. Prices were already higher than in 1940 as a result of smaller supplies brought about by increased consumer demand. Stocks of creamery butter in cold storage on May 1 were 5 percent smaller than a year earlier and stocks of cheese 9 percent larger.

There was a large increase of 30 percent in the production of evaporated milk in the first quarter of 1941 above a year earlier. Production of condensed milk also increased greatly, although the total was relatively small.

Australia

The dairy situation in Australia has improved materially since the first of the year. Precipitation in March was above average throughout Australia. Little difficulty had been experienced through February in shipping to the United Kingdom the quantities of butter available for export due to the priority permitted dairy products in the allotment of shipping space. Increased shipping difficulties anticipated, however, as well as considerations of local defense and food distribution under emergency conditions, emphasize the need for additional cold-storage space for storing butter in Australia.

Butter production in Australia for the 7 months of the season through January totaled 254 million pounds or 15 percent less than in the same months of 1939-40. Production probably has increased materially since then as a result of the better grazing conditions. Cheese production in the first 7 months of the season amounted to 42 million pounds, a reduction of 17.6 percent compared with the same period of 1939-40.

New Zealand

Butter production late in the fall (April), as represented by gradings for export, was declining somewhat as compared with last fall as a result of the policy to stimulate cheese production, but the total for the 8-month period ended with April reached 295 million pounds, or 5 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1939-40.

Cheese gradings in April for export were 15 percent larger than a year earlier. Gradings for the 9-month period amounted to 259 million pounds, and exceeded those of a year earlier by 26 percent. The New Zealand Government is endeavoring to increase cheese production still further and may succeed in increasing it 50 percent, which is regarded as the maximum possible under current conditions. Stocks of butter in store on March 31, were 5 percent smaller than a year earlier, whereas

stocks of cheese were 30 percent smaller, which indicates that up to March 31 shipping had not been interfered with to any great extent.

Argentina

Dairy production in Argentina has increased materially since the beginning of the European war, and the increase has continued in 1941. Commercial production of butter in the first quarter of 1941 was 16 percent larger than a year earlier and commercial production of cheese 24 percent larger.

Production of creamery butter in 1940 totaled 82 million pounds, an increase of 9 percent above 1939 and 28 percent above 1938. Factory-cheese production in 1940 increased 4 percent to 117 million pounds. Considerable progress has been made in Argentina in the production of hard-type cheese (Italian-type). Production of that type totaled 62 million pounds in 1939 and was 15 percent larger than in 1938. Approximately 51 percent of total Argentine cheese production in 1939 consisted of hard types. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 31, 1941, page 449.)

ARGENTINA: Production of cheese by types, 1937-1939

Type	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Hard type -</u>			
Reggiano	3,108	3,463	3,294
Reggianito	3,243	2,515	3,388
Sbrinz	32,833	42,674	48,953
Goya	712	1,235	1,400
Other hard types	2,635	3,689	4,493
Total hard types	45,531	53,576	61,528
<u>Semi-hard types -</u>			
Emmenthal and Gruyere	2,921	3,569	3,075
Pategras	10,307	10,902	11,241
Dutch type	2,295	1,892	2,526
Canadian cheddar	273	454	441
Mar del Plata	2,685	2,200	2,394
Gruyere cream	2,943	2,315	2,791
Chubut, Tandil, etc.	8,858	9,403	9,689
Other semi-hard types	4,901	5,683	6,236
Total semi-hard types	35,133	36,418	38,393
Strictly cream cheese	11,122	13,865	14,669
Other cream cheese	3,693	4,780	5,190
Total cream cheese	14,815	18,644	19,859
Unspecified	304	152	119
Total all types	92,834	108,790	119,899

Compiled from official sources.

Butter exports in 1940 amounted to 28 million pounds, and were 43 percent larger than in 1939, exceeding the average for the 5 years 1935 to 1939 by 51 percent. Cheese exports in 1940 amounted to 11 million pounds, and were 109 percent larger than in 1939. The bulk of the butter exports were to the United Kingdom and the cheese to the United States.

In the first quarter of 1941 butter exports, chiefly to the United Kingdom, amounted to 14 million pounds, an increase of 68 percent above the same period of 1940. Cheese exports amounted to 7 million pounds and increased over 500 percent, the bulk going to the United States. Argentine cheese is replacing imports of Italian cheese into the United States to a large extent.

URUGUAY ENDS WOOL EXPORT SUBSIDY . . .

Exchange premiums granted exporters of wool, sheep skins, and cattle hides are to end June 30, 1941, according to a decree of the Uruguayan Government of April 25, 1941. The reason given by the Government for the modification of the original order that extended until September 30, 1941, was that practically all of the 1940-41 wool had been sold. It was also stated that in view of present prospects, the Uruguayan Government believes that such a subsidy will not be needed for the new clip.

This limiting of the subsidy was received unfavorably by the trade, which was unanimous in protesting that the action was taken at the most critical period of the season when stocks consist mainly of belly wool, lambs wool, and burry wool, which need the subsidy most.

Exports so far, i.e., from October 1 through May 31 amounted to 119 million pounds, according to preliminary cabled advices, compared with 90 million pounds a year earlier. A calculation of carry-over, production, and exports through May indicate that available supplies were about 45 percent smaller on May 31 than a year earlier. ^{1/}

During the current season through April, 88 percent of the wool exported was shipped to the United States, 5 percent to Japan, and 5 percent to Sweden. No direct shipments were made to Germany and Italy, which two countries combined took about 41 percent of the Uruguayan wool in the 1940-41 season.

^{1/} No deduction made for stocks sold but not exported nor for relatively small quantity consumed locally.

- - - - -

G E N E R A L A N D M I S C E L L A N E O U S

FOOD RATIONING IN BELGIUM 1/ . . .

The food situation in Belgium is probably the most critical on the Continent of Europe, since the country is basically so much dependent on imported foods and feeds. The position has been aggravated by the military occupation of the country, and it was reported that the large number of German troops stationed in Belgium subsisted on local stocks and supplies to a considerable extent up to January this year.

As in the Netherlands and Denmark, much of the domestically produced bread grain was normally fed to livestock and replaced by imported wheat for human consumption. If all the domestically produced wheat and rye were to be milled, an average crop would still leave one-third, or more, of the country's normal bread requirements uncovered. In regard to fats, consumption before the war had to be met by imports to the extent of about 50 percent. With domestic butter production greatly reduced, domestic fat supplies can now hardly cover more than one-third of normal fat requirements. Meat production, too, was largely based on imported feeds, though direct imports of meat were usually unimportant. After the adjustment of livestock numbers to a basis of locally produced feedstuffs, Belgium cannot be expected currently to produce more than one-half, and perhaps not even more than one-third, of its peacetime meat requirements.

The food rations at present allowed to the Belgian population, as well as actual consumption of food, are extremely scanty. The normal urban consumer is so much the worse off, since not only the farm population is securing for itself a larger share in the total per capita supply, but also the German authorities see to it that the industrial workers in factories employed on German orders obtain larger than "normal" rations. A very unhealthy situation results from the existence of a clandestine food market, in which people of means can buy additional food supplies at exorbitant prices, absolutely out of reach for the low- and average-income groups. The Belgian food problem is further complicated by the fact that Germany exercises priority over Belgium's industrial output, which, in turn, provides the country's only buying power for food supplies from abroad. It was credibly reported that this very factor was responsible for Belgium's failure in recent negotiations with the Soviet Union to secure the delivery of grains.

The following table compares Belgian food rations with data giving estimates of pre-war consumption. It appears that present rations, to the normal consumer, of bread, flour, and cereals are little, if at all, over one-half of peacetime consumption. The normal consumer's meat and

1/ Cf. articles on Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, Foreign Crops and Markets, May 5, 12, and 19, respectively; and on Finland and the Netherlands, June 9, 1941.

fat rations are probably between one-fourth and one-third of the consumption by that urban-consumer category before the outbreak of war. These rations, however, are largely theoretical, and the population in the urban and industrial centers are unable to obtain their full allowances. Money incomes are low, and even official prices - to say nothing of prices in the clandestine market - have risen substantially. An even more important point is that the shops are simply not supplied with the quantities required to honor the ration coupons. Fats and meats cannot as a rule be purchased even in the small amounts of the rations. The potato ration, which in theory is not much below normal consumption, in practice is not more than one-third of the legal allowance. Sugar is rationed at about two-thirds of normal consumption, and the ration is said to be fully obtainable. Sugar, however, is one of the foodstuffs official prices of which have risen most.

In comparing the "normal consumer" rations with the data on pre-war consumption given in the table, the limitations of such a comparison should clearly be kept in mind. First of all, the rations in many instances are above what is actually supplied to consumers, as has been pointed out. On the other hand, a substantial share of the population - farmer families, certain worker categories and those more well-to-do urban groups who can pay the prices asked in the black market - is able to consume considerably more food than the normal-consumer rations allow. These data on normal-consumer rations, limited as their significance is, are compared with estimates of pre-war per capita consumption, a theoretical statistical average including all age groups and professional sectors of the population - adults, children, heavy workers, white-collar workers, farmers. The person who is now called a normal consumer, in peacetime probably had a consumption somewhat below the per capita average - because of the higher consumption by farmers as well as by heavy and extra-heavy workers. (Since the normal-consumer rations, according to all available information, do not as a rule seem to differentiate as between adult and child, the comparison of the normal rations with pre-war per capita consumption is not additionally complicated by the inclusion of children in the over-all pre-war per capita average.)

The normal-consumer rations are further compared with pre-war consumption, according to household budget studies, by an "adult male worker" and by a "consumption unit" (= adult male 25 years and older) of the households of workers and of salaried employees. The pre-war figures provided by these budget inquiries are almost generally, and theoretically should be, well above the per capita average data, since they refer to an "adult male standard," while the pre-war per capita average includes women and children. The reader should also be cautioned as to a comparison of the "adult male" estimates with the wartime normal-consumer rations. Finally it should be noted that the data collected by the family budget inquiries cannot legitimately be considered as representative of consumption by the worker and salaried classes as a whole, to say nothing of total Belgian consumption.

Foodstuffs	February 1941 rations for normal consumers a/	Pre-war average per capita consumption b/ (recent years)	Pre-war consumption as per family budget returns Average food: 1928-1929 consumption : consumption: per "consumption unit" d/ : by an adult : : male worker : : 1929 c/	Workers	Salaried employees
Bread, flour, and cereals:					
Bread	e/ 1,575	f/ -	-	-	-
Or flour	1,190	-	-	-	-
Or biscuits or macaroni made of flour of 85 percent extraction.....	1,050	-	-	-	-
Made of flour of 72 percent extraction	875	-	-	-	-
Or ginger bread	1,750	-	-	-	-
Oatflakes	23	-	-	-	-
Other farinaceous foods	23	-	-	-	-
Total bread, flour, and cereals:					
In terms of flour	1,236	-	-	-	-
In terms of bread	1,635	g/ 2,600-3,000:	3,860	4,000-4,300	3,500
Potatoes	3,500	-	4,300	4,200-4,400:	4,000
Dried vegetables (peas, beans, etc.)....	46	-	-	h/ 45-85	i/ 65
Sugar	230	j/ 300	290	250-360	360
Artificial honey, marmalade, jams, containing at least 30 percent sugar..	105	-	-	55-85	90
Meat, fresh or frozen, or meat preserves of whatever proportion of meat contained therein; charcuteries;					
20 percent bone included in ration....	245	800	k/ 770	775-1,350	1,130
Fish	l/ 150	m/ 150	-	160-240	270

Continued -

- Continued

	February 1941	Pre-war average	Pre-war consumption as per family budget returns	Average food: 1928-1929 consumption	consumption per "consumption unit" d/
Foodstuffs					
rations for normal consumers		per capita consumption	by an adult	consumption	
a/		b/	male worker	Workers	Salaried employees
		(recent years):	1929 c/		
	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams
Fats:					
Butter	29	175	-	200-460	370
Margarine	59	100	-	60-135	70
Butter and margarine	88	275	440	260-595	140
Beef suet or lard	18	125	110	105-125	105
Total edible fats	o/ 106	n/ p/q/ 400	q/ 550	q/ 365-720	545
Cheese	r/	s/ 60	-	75-150	110
Milk: Whole)	l/	t/l 400-1,800	u/ 2,800	u/ 2,700-3,500	3,800
Skimmed)	l/	s/v/ 270	190-200	130-300	250
Eggs					

Rations (1941) compiled from published sources. Pre-war average per capita consumption and consumption statistics derived from pre-war inquiries into family budgets as per sources given in the following notes. For comment and reservations regarding the data given in this table see also text of the article.

a/ Consumption by farmers is said to be considerably above the normal-consumer rations. Certain categories of workers (said to cover a substantial proportion of all industrial and transport labor) and returning prisoners of war receive extra rations of bread, partly also of meat and fats.

b/ Over-all average per capita figures, including all levels of consumption such as for adults and children, or for farmers, heavy workers, normal consumers, etc. The data given in this column were taken from the Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique et du Congo Belge, 1939 and earlier years, as well as from the Documents Parlementaires, Sénat de Belgique; except as stated.

c/ According to an inquiry into family budgets made by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare; statistics were published in the article "The Purchasing Power and the Consumption of Belgian Workers at Different Periods" by Max Gottschalk (International Labour Review, June 1932).

Continued -

- d/ Adult male, 25 years or more. These statistics have been taken from Armand Jalin: "Résultats principaux d'une enquête sur les budgets d'ouvriers et d'employés en Belgique," The Hague, 1934, in the form presented by the International Labour Office, Studies and Reports, Series B (Social and Economic Conditions), No. 23.
- e/ Reported to be largely made of 80-percent rye flour and 20-percent potato flour.
- f/ Pre-war bread consumption was mostly consumption of wheat bread.
- g/ Estimate, based on data given by Market Supply Committee and quoted in: International Labour Office, Studies and Reports, Series B (Social and Economic Condition), No. 23, p. 225.
- h/ This ration has never been made fully available to the population. It is reported that in recent months urban centers were supplied with less than one-third of the indicated ration allowance.
- i/ Peas and beans only.
- j/ Rough estimate of household consumption; total consumption, including industrial, was around 500 grams per person per week.
- k/ Including 150 grams of bacon.
- l/ Supply said to be extremely small.
- m/ Per capita consumption of fish in Belgium was placed at only 4 kilograms in 1936, or about 80 grams per week, in the "Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Belgium" published by the Department of Overseas Trade at London, June 1937. This estimate appears to be considerably too low.
- n/ Rough estimate.
- o/ Apparently no ration allowance of vegetable oils is made.
- p/ Includes rough estimate for beef suet and lard.
- q/ According to these statistic vegetable oils consumed as such are not included in this figure.
- r/ Supply very scarce. Workmen are supposed to get a ration of 125 grams per week, but it is not known whether this ration is actually made available.
- s/ As per League of Nations: The Problem of Nutrition, Vol. IV, Official A12 (c), 1936, II B, June 1936.
- t/ Estimates given by Market Supply Committee and by Federation of Netherlands Milk Industry, quoted on page 231 of source mentioned in footnote g/.
- u/ In the case of milk, at least, the adult male consumption standard - calculated on the basis of a uniform coefficient which is the same for all products considered - is a misleading figure; while children in the case of most other foods consume less than do adults, their milk consumption certainly is larger, not smaller, than that of the adult population. The figures here given should, therefore, not be uncritically accepted.
- v/ 4.5 eggs per week at 60 grams each. This estimate seems high.

Page

* * * * *